

SEPTEMBER

J. B. Cooper

359-1

# Jacksonville Republican.

'ALL THAT WE NOW DEEM ANCIENT, AT ONE TIME WAS NEW; AND WHAT WE NOW DEFEND BY EXAMPLES, ON A FUTURE DAY WILL STAND AS PRECEDENTS.'

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VIRGINIA'S FIRST SETTLER:  
FROM THE ACCOUNT IN POW-  
HATTAN'S NEW WORK. BY  
THE AUTHOR OF JACK DOW.  
NIG'S LETTERS.

Capt John Smith was born at Willoughby, in Linchonshire, England, in the year 1555. From the first dawn of reason he discovered a roving and romantic genius and delighted in extravagant and daring actions among his school fellows. When about thirteen years of age, he sold his books and satchel, and his puny trinkets to raise money, with a view to convey himself privately to sea; but the death of his father put a stop to the present to this attempt, and threw him into the hands of guardians, who endeavored to check the ardor of his genius by confining him to a counting house. Being put apprentice to a merchant at Lynn, at the age of fifteen he at first conceived hopes that his master would send him to sea in his service; in this hope failing, he quitted his master, and with only ten shilling in his pocket, entered into the train of a young nobleman who was travelling to France.

At Orleans he was discharged from his attendance on Lord Bertie, and had money given to return to England. With his money he visited Paris, and proceeded to the Low Countries, where he enlisted as a soldier, and learned the rudiments of war, a science peculiarly agreeable to his ardent and active genius. Meeting with a Scotch gentleman abroad, he was permitted to pass into Scotland, with the promise of being strongly recommended to King James. But being baffled in this expectation, he returned to his native town, and finding no company there which suited his taste, he built a booth in the wood, and betook himself to the study of military history and tactics, diverting himself at intervals with his horse and lance; in which exercise he at length found a companion, an Italian gentleman rider to the Earl of Lincoln, who drew him from his sylvan retreat to Tattersel.

Having recovered a part of his estate which his father had left him, he put himself in a better condition than before, and set off again on his travels, in the winter of the year 1596, being then only seventeen years of age. His first stage was Flanders, where meeting with a Frenchman who pretended to be heir to a noble family, he with his three attendants, prevailed on Smith to go with them to France. In a dark night they arrived at St Valery, in Picardy, and by the connivance of a shipmaster, the Frenchman was carried ashore with the trunks of the young traveller, whilst he was left on board till the return of the boat. In the mean time they had conveyed the baggage out of his reach, and were not to be found. A sailor on board, who knew the villain, generously undertook to conduct him to Mortain, where he lived, and supplied his wants till their arrival at the place. Here he found their friends, from whom he could get no recompence, but the report of his suffering induced several persons of distinction to invite him to their houses.

Eager to pursue his travel and not caring to receive favors which he was unable to requite, he left his new friends, and went from port to port in search of a ship of war. In one of these rambles near Dinan, it was his chance to meet one of the villains who had robbed him. Without speaking a word, they both drew, and Smith having wounded and disarmed his antagonist, obliged him to confess his guilt before a number of persons who had assembled on the occasion. Satisfied with his victory, he retired to the seat of an acquaintance, the earl of Poyer, who had been brought up in England, and having received supplies from him, he travelled along the French coast to Bayonne, and from thence crossed over to Marseilles, visiting and observing every thing in his way, which had any reference to military or naval architecture.

At Marseilles, he embarked for Italy, in company with a rabble of pilgrims. The ship was forced by a tempest into the harbour of Toulon, and afterwards obliged by a contrary wind to anchor under the little island of St. Mary, off Nice, Savoy. The bigotry of the pilgrims made them ascribe their ill fortune to the presence of a heretic on board. They devoutly cursed Smith and his queen, Elizabeth, and in a fit of pious rage, threw him into the sea. He swam to the island, the next day was taken on board a ship of St. Malo, which had also put to shelter. —The master of the ship, who was well known to his noble friend, the Earl of Poyer, entreated him kindly, and carried him to Alexandria, in Egypt; from thence he coasted the Levant, and on his return had the high satisfaction of an engagement with a Venetian ship, upon which they took and rifled of her rich cargo.

Smith was set on shore, at Antibes, with a box of one thousand chequins, about two thousand dollars, by the help of which he made the tour of Italy, crossed the Adriatic, and travelled into Syria, to the seat of Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. Here he met with an English and Irish Jesuit, who introduced him to Lord Eberespau, Baron Kisel, and other officers of distinction, and here he found full scope for his genius for the emperor being in war with the Turks, he entered into his army as a volunteer.

He communicated to Eberespau a method of conversing at a distance by signals made of torches, which being alternately shown and hidden a certain number of times designated every letter of the alphabet.

He had soon after an opportunity of making the experiment. Eberespau being besieged by the Turks in the strong town of Olinpack, was cut off from all intelligence and hope of succor from his friends. Smith proposed his mode of communication to Baron Kisel, who approved it, and allowed him to put it in practice. He was conveyed by a guard to a hill within view of town, and sufficiently remote from the Turkish camp at the display of the signal, Eberespau knew and answered it and Smith conveyed to him this intelligence.—Thus day night I will charge on the east; at the alarm sally thou. The answer was—I will.

Just before the attack, by Smith's advice, a great number of false fires were made in another quarter, which divided the attention of the enemy, and gave advantage to the assailants, who being assisted by a sally from the town, drove many of the Turks, drove others into the river, and threw succors into the place, which obliged the enemy the next day to raise the siege. This well concerted exploit served to our young adventurer the command of a company consisting of two hundred and fifty horsemen in the regiment of Count Meldrich, a nobleman of Transylvania.

The regiment in which he served, being engaged in several hazardous enterprises Smith was foremost in all dangers, and distinguished himself by his ingenuity and by his valor, when Meldrich left the imperial army and passed into the service of his native prince. Smith followed him.

At the siege of Regal, the Ottomans derided the slow approaches of the Transylvanian army and sent a challenge purporting that the Lord Vurbish, to divert the ladies, would fight a single captain of the Christian troops.

The honor of accepting the challenge being determined by lot, fell on Captain Smith who meeting his antagonist horseback within view of the ladies on the battlements at the sound of music began the encounter and in a short time killed him, and bore away his head in triumph to his General, the Lord Moyez.

The death of the Chief so irritated his friend Cralgo, that he sent a particular challenge to the conqueror, who, meeting him with the same ceremonies, after a smart combat took off his head also.

Thus he travelled through part of Russia and Poland, till he got back to his friends in Transylvania, receiving presents in his way from many persons of distinction, among whom he particularly mentions a charitable lady Callanata, being always proud of his connection with that sex, and fond of acknowledging their favors. At Leipsic he met with his Colonel, Count Meldrich, and Sigismund, prince of Transylvania, who gave him one thousand five hundred ducats to repair his losses.

For these singular exploits he was honored with a military procession, consisting of six thousands men, three led horses, and the Turks' heads on the points of their lances. With the ceremony Smith was conducted to the pavilion

of his general who after embracing him presented with a horse richly furnished, a scymetar and belt worth three hundred ducats, and a commission to be major in his regiment.

The Prince of Transylvania after the capture of the place, made him a present of his picture set in gold, and a pension of three hundred ducats per annum; and more over granted him a coat of arms, bearing three Turks' heads in a shield.

The patent was admitted and received in the college of heraldry in England, by Sir Henry Segar, garter king at arms. —Smith was always proud of his distinguished honor, and these arms are accordingly blazoned in the frontispiece to his history, with his motto, "Vincere est vivere."

After this, the Transylvania army was defeated by a body of Turks and Tartars near Rotenton, and many brave men were slain among whom were many English and Scotch officers who, after the fashion of that day, had entered into the service, from a religious zeal to drive the Turks out of Christendom.

Smith was wounded in this battle, and lay among the dead. His habit discovered him to the victors as person of consequence; they used him well until his wounds were healed, and then sold him to the Bash Bogul, who sent him as a present to his mistress, Tragabigzanda, at Constantinople accompanied with a message, as full of vanity as void of truth, that he had conquered a Bohemian nobleman and presented him to her as a slave.

The present proved more acceptable to the lady than her lord intended. She could speak Italian; and Smith in that language not only informed her of his country and quality, but conversed with her in so pleasing a manner as to gain her affections.—The connection proved tender, that to secure him for herself, and to prevent his being ill used, she sent him to her brother, the bashaw of Nahrizit, in the country of the Canbrian Tartars on the borders of the sea of Azoph. Her pretence was that it was to him that all eyes were turned in times of difficulty and danger, and it was his name alone that struck terror to the hearts of the hostile savages.

With a dozen men in an open boat, he performs a voyage of a thousand miles, surveying the shores of the great Chesapeake Bay, and exploring its noble tributary streams, with thousands of the wild sons of the forest ready to meet him at every turn. When, in the cabin of the bark, he was attacked by the Bashaw's men, he was unarmed, and the Bashaw, with one hand, held a pistol to his breast with the other, and led him out trembling among his people, and made them throw down their arms.

In short, for romantic adventure, hair-breadth escape, the sublimity of courage, high and honorable feeling, and true worth of character, the history of the world may be challenged to produce a parallel to Capt. John Smith the founder of Virginia.

From INDIA.—We yesterday saw a letter from Mr. T. J. Terry—one of the gentlemen employed by the British government to improve the growth of cotton in India, and who went from the State of Mississippi. He is in Calpe, about 600 miles from Calcutta, in the province of Rundelund. The account he gives is quite unfavorable to the culture of cotton in that region.—He says that he does not expect more than 200 pounds to the acre, and that previous to his going out not more than 100 was ever made. It is his intention to return the moment his contract expires, which was for 3 years.—N. O. & P. C.

New Orleans Banks.—It would seem by the following article from the New Orleans Advertiser of the 22d ultmo, that the banks at that place are in open hostility between themselves.

The war has commenced in earnest among sundry of our banks.

Early in July last another rumor some bickering was observed at the table of the board of Presidents. One of them proposed a resolution to inquire into the condition of the Orleans Bank. It was amended by one of her friends, so as to extend the examination to all the banks, and carried.

After this some skirmishing took place when the New Orleans submitted to three gentlemen a statement of her affairs in detail and they certified or said they were satisfied with her ability to pay her debts &c.

The great plea of the Bank of Orleans for submitting to inspection was, that she had refused frequently her masters the legislature, and she did not now intend to yield the principle.

The inquiring banks urged that they wanted to be satisfied, if they continued to guarantee her paper, by taking it as currency.

On Tuesday the Citizens, and the Un-

ion Banks refused to receive on deposit or in payment of debts, the notes of the

Orleans issuing a similar chop.

On Wednesday the Orleans retired

from the bank league, yesterday the Union followed suit.

Considerable excitement has followed

these extraordinary movements. What do they all mean? More anon.

Scrap from the N. Y. Sunday Atlas.

The greatest scholars, poets, orators, philanthropists, warriors, statesmen, inventors and improvers in the arts, arose from the lowest of the people. If we had waited till courtiers had invented the art of printing, coach-making, navigation, and a thousand others, we should probably have continued in darkness to this hour.

We have burnt the midnight lamp and four pounds of best-dipped candles, in ponderings deep upon man's ingratitude to man, and the causes wherefore, and the reasons why, big toe nails will grow into big toe flesh. We have not as yet arrived at a conclusion. Ah they are deep subjects! but we shall toe the mark ere long.

People who peruse a newspaper, and think that it is put together in as short a time as it takes them to read it, have a very erroneous impression of the time and labor employed by the caterers of these ephemeral productions.

John Randolph's Grave.—A gentleman on a visit to the residence of the late John Randolph, wrote to the National Intelligence as follows:

"The body of this extraordinary man repose beneath the tall branches of a veteran pine, about forty paces from his summer dwelling. No marble marks the place of his repose. He was buried, according to his own request, with his head to the east and his feet to the west—with white unpolished stone at his head, and a black one at his feet. He sleeps where he lived in the peaceful bosom of his own native forest."

Murder and Suicide.—A laboring man named Tucker, in the employ of Dr. Noyes, near New London, Conn. purchased and drank a quart of rum. He then quarreled with his employer, who got out a writ for his arrest. On the approach of the Deputy Sheriff, Tucker shot that officer and killed him, and then applied the gun to his own head and blew it to pieces.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The national convention of temperance men met at Saratoga on Tuesday last, and opened the business with about four hundred delegates in attendance from all parts of the country. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce furnishes an account of its organization. Chancellor Walworth was chosen the President, and most of the first day was spent in hearing reports of the wonderful reform of drunkards, communicated by delegates from Boston, New York, New Haven, and other cities, and some speeches from reformed men themselves. In the evening there was a meeting of not less than three thousand persons on the green beyond the Congress spring—the churches not being sufficient to contain the people who wished to assemble. The meeting was ably addressed by Rev. Mr. Scott of Linden, Rev. John Pierpont of Boston, M. Pollard of Baltimore, and General Smith of Peterboro, and was one of great interest. Other meetings were to be held. The enthusiasm that was displayed induced somebody to remark that "the world was on fire, kindled by cold water."

"But have you not a large list of subscribers?" said I.

"Yes, a very large list," was the reply; "but too many of them are like you."

"Me!" I quickly rejoined in amazement; "too many like me!"

"Pardon me," said my friend, in a melancholy tone; "pardon me, for oppression will make even a wise man mad."

You have had a quart of wheat weekly for two years—and I have not had a cent of payment; I have a large list of the same kind of patrons scattered here and there over thousands of miles. If they would pay me the trifles they severally owe me, I should be directly freed from embarrassment, and go on my way rejoicing. But they reason as you reason; and, among you, I am brought to the door of poverty and ruin."

I felt the full force of the rubuke, and promptly paying arrearages at the increased price named in the prospectus, and also year in advance, I shortly bid adieu to the worthy and wronged farmer, resolving to do every thing in my power to repair the injury which had been occasioned from my delinquency.

O ye patrons of Johnathan Homespun! wherever ye are, or whoever you are who have received and eaten the wheat from his Granary, without making payment! Ye are guilty of a grievous sin of omission. Therefore repent. Pay the farmer what you owe him. Uncle Sam's teamsters bring you the sack of grain every week and Uncle Sam's teamsters will carry the money safely to Johnathan Homespun.

session commenced, he has most certainly been pursuing.

THE GRANARY.

A tale which every Person will read.

BY REV. A. C. THOMAS.

"Whoso readeth, let him understand."

Johnathan Homespun, having purchased an extensive farm, and provided himself with every thing requisite to it, proposes to furnish subscribers with one quart of wheat weekly, for one year, at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents in advance, two dollars at the end of six months, or two dollars and twenty cents at the end of twelve months.

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## Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALA., SEPT. 1, 1841.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business will be taken at this office, if application be made soon. An opportunity can also be afforded to obtain a tolerable knowledge of the Book-Binding Business, if desired by the parent or guardian.

VETO MESSAGE.—We have the gratification of laying before our readers to-day, the President's Veto on the Bank Bill. This document will be hailed by many hearts with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness to Divine Providence, that our country has again by human instrumentality, been preserved from the curse of this corrupt and corrupting system.

When we state that what were called the ultra measures of Gen. Jackson on the

Bank question, and by which he made so many and such bitter enemies, we always looked upon as the greatest and noblest acts of his life, either civil or military, it is unnecessary for us to give further vent to our feelings on the manner in which this bank question has been disposed of. In this act Mr. Tyler has done nobly. If he will only continue faithful to the constitution it is all we ask of him.

It will be seen that in his message he confines himself to a few of the most objectionable features in the bill, and this circumstance

seems to have encouraged the hopes of a portion of the whig party that another bank bill

will be passed this session which he will sign.

In the conclusion of his message the President says: "And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval." This sentence alone is conclusive evidence to us, that no bill which will at all meet the approbation of what might be properly termed the Bank whig party can obtain his sanction.

We intend in our next to publish the comments of some of the papers on both sides of the question.

INDIANA ELECTION.—A Kentucky Whig paper says: "We verify that the Opposition have elected a majority to one if not to both branches of the Legislature! Shame! Shame!" Has the editor no feelings of shame for the log cabin, hard cider, and coon skin humbuggery by which the great whig victory was obtained at the Presidential election. In Tennessee also the whig majority has been greatly reduced, showing a falling off from the whig majority for President and that obtained for Governor of about 9,000, and producing almost a tie in the Legislature. In Kentucky also, the prospect brightens.

A friend in Cherokee has requested us to

publish the vote of that County on the General Ticket and District System, which was un-

intentionally omitted when we published the returns from that County. The vote stood

District System, 771  
General Ticket, 316

We are not able to give the entire vote of the State on this question, but from what information we have it is probable the District System has succeeded by about 1,500 majority.

From the Globe.

### CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS. SENATE.

The Senate were engaged in discussing some amendments to Land Distribution bill, when a message was received from the President of the United States.

The Chair announced that the President had returned the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States with his objection thereto.

The bill before the Senate was then laid aside, and the message read by the Secretary of the Senate. It will be found in another column.

The moment the reading was concluded, the excitement, which was intense, was manifested in the gallery over the chair of the President of the Senate by a few indications of applause and dissent when

Mr. Benton rose and expressed in strong terms his indignation at having heard the hisses of bank russians in the gallery, insulting to the President of the United States, on the reading of his message; and concluded by moving that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to take the offenders into custody, and bring them before the bar of the Senate to answer for their conduct.

Mr. Rives declared he did not hear any hisses, and he understood from those around him that none were heard; he concluded, therefore, that the Senator from Missouri was mistaken.

Mr. Benton said, emphatically, he was not mistaken; and as the Senator had raised a doubt, he would now insist on the fact being proven. No man should doubt whether he heard that manifestation, when he asserted that he did. He had come prepared to hear the President of the U. S. insulted by the Bank russians in the gallery, and he had told his friends it would be the case; but he had also told them that on the first indication of such an insult, he would stand up in his place and have the russians brought to the bar of the Senate, to answer for their conduct. He would ask those around him if the hisses were not distinctly audible?

Mr. Walker said, he himself heard them—and he believed the same individuals were now persisting in the same

course, (pointing to the gallery over the President's chair.)

Mr. Benton remarked that the same thing was at that moment going on in the gallery. It was by intimidation these Bank myrmidons wanted to carry their measures; and if they were not seized in the act, the next thing they would do would be to bring a hired mob into the halls of legislation, and extort their charter by force of arms. He would seize them as he would throttle the monster itself.

Mr. Preston concurred in the propriety of the motion, and expressed his disapprobation of any disturbance in the gallery either for or against a measure, as an insult to the Senate itself, for which it ought to have some law of punishment.

Mr. Rives was proceeding to make some further remarks, when

The Chair made an exclamation, and Mr. Buchanan observed that this was a solemn crisis in the affairs of the nation, and he hoped every American citizen would feel its importance. He had distinctly heard the hisses as stated by the Senator from Missouri; but he was obliged in justice to say they were but momentary. They were arrested either by the call of the Chair to order, the good sense of the people in the gallery, or the rising of the Senator to make his motion. As they were so promptly put down, he hoped the Senator from Missouri, would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Benton refused to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Linn reminded the Senate that when the Bank bill passed the Senate there was a loud manifestation of approbation in the gallery, of which no notice was taken. He believed on the present occasion there was approbation as well as hisses; but both were instantly suppressed.

He had distinctly heard both. No doubt it was the promptness with which his colleague had got up to check the disturbance, which had prevented it from going further. He had no doubt some law ought to be passed making it punishable to commit any outrage of this kind on either House of Congress.

Mr. Merick thought with the Senator from Pennsylvania that this was a very solemn occasion. There had been tokens of assent and dissent. The President of the Senate at the moment rapped very hard till order was restored. The disorder was but momentary.

He trusted some allowance would be made for the excitement so natural on the occasion.

Mr. King suggested the difficulty that might arise out of pursuing the matter further. He had witnessed some of the kind once before, and when the offender was brought to the bar, great embarrassment was created by not knowing how to get rid of him. He thought it would be better to pass over and proceed to the consideration of the message, or to the appointment of a time for its consideration.

The Chair explained that having heard some noise, without considering whether it was approbation or disapprobation, he had called the Senate to order; but could not say that he had or had not heard hisses.

Mr. Rives explained that he did not mean to say the Senator from Missouri did not hear the hisses, but that he himself did not hear them, and he believed many gentlemen around him did not hear any.

But as the Senator from Missouri had avowedly come prepared to hear them, he did, more sensitively than others. He would ask the Senator to be satisfied with the crush which the mother of monsters had got, and not to bear too hard on the solitary bank ruffian, to use his own expression, who had disapproved of the monster's fate. He hoped the Senator would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Linn observed that the Senator from Virginia, by his own remarks doubting that there were any hisses had forced the Senator from Missouri to persist in having the proof. However, he now understood that point was settled; and the object being accomplished, he hoped his colleague would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Preston again expressed his concurrence in the propriety of the motion, and hoped effectual steps would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a scene.

Mr. Allen made some appropriate remarks and concluded by stating that he understood the offender was in custody, and in doing so, to set the example which would be elsewhere followed. He repeated: an insult to the President for an official act, was not an insult to the man but to the whole American people, and to their forms of Government.

Would these Bank myrmidons insult a king surrounded by his guards? Not at all. Then they should not insult an American President with impunity wherever he was present. In the Senate or out of it, he would defend the President from personal outrage and indignity. As to the numerous and respectable auditory now present, his motion did not reach them. He had not moved to clear the galleries; for that would send out the respectable audience, who had conducted themselves with propriety. The rule of order was "to clear the galleries"; but he had purposely avoided that motion, because the disorder came from a few; and the respectable part of the audience ought not to suffer for an offence in which they had no share.

Mr. B. said the man being in custody, his motion was executed &

superseded; its object was accomplished, (Mr. W.) and this officer had now in his possession one of the offenders, who acknowledged his indecent conduct, and who was prepared to point out many of those who had joined him. The object of the Senator was, therefore, now accomplished; the fact of the indecorum was established; and the offender, as moved by the Senator from Missouri, was now in custody. This, Mr. W. hoped, would be sufficient punishment, especially as Mr. W. understood the offender

expressed his penitence for the act, as of sudden impulse. As, then, the formal trial of this individual would occupy much time, Mr. W. hoped the matter would be dropped here, and let us proceed, as required by the Constitution, returning the Bank bill with his objections.

Mr. King suggested ten o'clock instead of twelve, and moved that five thousand copies of the message be printed.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky then rose and moved that the message just received from the President of the United States, returning a bill unsigned which had originated in the Senate, should be laid on the table, with a view of taking it up for consideration to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. King suggested eleven o'clock instead of twelve, and moved that five thousand copies of the message be printed.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky gave his reasons for preferring twelve o'clock to-morrow. He wished to have time for consideration, and would have preferred putting it off another day; but he supposed the message would be printed in time to afford sufficient opportunity for studying it by twelve o'clock to-morrow. He could not consent to take it up sooner.

Mr. Colhoun concurred with the Senator from Kentucky in the propriety of selecting 12 o'clock in preference to 10 o'clock.

Mr. Rives suggested 11 o'clock—the regular hour for going into the orders of the day. That was the hour appointed in 1832 for taking up Gen. Jackson's Veto Message.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky preferred 12 o'clock: whatever business of the orders of the day would be on hand could be passed over informally when the hour came.

Mr. Clay of Alabama reminded his colleague that 6,000 copies of Gen. Jackson's veto message had been ordered to be printed. He thought 10,000 would not be too much.

Mr. King had looked over the journals, and found it was 6,000 copies of General Jackson's veto message had been ordered on his motion. He would now make a similar motion.

Six thousand copies of the message were then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rives moved to go into Executive session which was agreed to, by a vote of 23 to 19.

The House adjourned at two o'clock, and the Senate a short time after.

It is understood that the Federal members went into caucus immediately.

mitts to sit during the recess, to send for persons and papers, and to report at the next session of Congress by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. Andrews of Kentucky moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. Irwin demanded the yeas and nays, and upon taking them, there were—yeas 135, nays 40. So the resolution was laid upon the table.

The census bill was then taken up, it being under the command of the previous question; and the yeas and nays having been ordered, were—yeas 121, nays 63. The bill was then passed.

[The President of the United States informed the House that he approved the Navy Pension Bill on the 16th inst.]

Mr. Barnard of New York moved to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Proffit of Indiana wished the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to withdraw his motion to go into Committee of the Whole to enable him to make an inquiry of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who had reported an important matter at 10 o'clock this morning before the members generally were present.

Mr. Andrews of Kentucky objected to the inquiry.

Mr. Proffit then said he should be obliged to offer the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, made this morning, be re-committed to said Committee, with instructions to report a bill making an appropriation in conformity with the provisions of the treaty made with the Miamis of Indians, as demanded by the letter of the Secretary of War of 3d August, 1841, as indispensably necessary to carry out said treaty."

The resolution was objected to.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Barnard, went into Committee of the Whole on the bankrupt bill, (Mr. Tilghman of Rhode Island in the chair.)

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, who had the floor on Friday, now commenced

He said a bankrupt bill in England was salutary, because the Government was consolidated; but in this country, where there were twenty-six separate Governments, and the probability of their being as many more, a uniform bankrupt bill was not such an easy matter to be legislated into being. He said in this bill there was not a single feature of a bank

bankrupt law. It should be entitled a bill to extend insolventy in the United States.

Holmes went at length against the present bill. He said the act would vex

the land worse than the Egyptian plagues.

Mr. James of Pennsylvania went at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Sergeant of Pennsylvania went in favor of the bill. He said, if left to him he should have made a different one; but still, as he could not expect to get his own bill, he should vote for the one before the committee.

Mr. Sergeant was facetious upon the paucity of numbers in the committee; and said that he supposed this sub-committee had power to act for the whole.

At the time, there were but a baker's dozen of members present—the remainder being engaged in listening to the Veto Message in the Senate.

Mr. Howard of Michigan went in favor of the bill. He said Michigan looked

with more solicitude for the passage of a bankrupt bill than for any other measure that could be brought before Congress.

The committee then rose, and after some unimportant motions, the House adjourned at ten minutes past 2 o'clock p. m.

### Veto Message.

#### MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

Returning, with his objections, the bill to

incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot, conscientiously, give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union,

has been a question of dispute from the origin

of our Government.

Men most justly and de-

servedly esteemed for their high intellectual

and patriotic qualities, have entertained

different and conflicting opinions.

Congress, however,

has differed.

The approval of one President has

been followed by the disapproval of another.

The people at different times have acquiesced

in decisions both for and against.

The country has been, and still is, deeply agitated by

this unsettled question.

It will suffice for me to

say that my own opinion has been uni-

formly proclaimed to be against the exercise

of any such power by this Government.

On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained

have been unreservedly expressed.

I declare

it in the Legislature of my native State.

In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me.

In the Senate chamber, in the presence and

hearing of many who are at this time members

of that body, it has been affirmed and reaf-

firmed in speeches and reports there made,

that such an act of Congress shall be thereafter

act; and if not so expressed, its assent is to be implied, and the directors are therupon invested with power, at such time thereafter as they may please, to establish branches which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress. No matter what may be the cause which may operate with the Legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is to be implied. This iron rule is to give way to no circumstances—it is unbending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vessel—an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied assent, which is ever after irrevocable. Many of the State elections have already taken place without any knowledge, on the part of the people, that such a question was to come up. The Representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents preparatory to final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied; whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the Representatives of the people to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is even afterwards binding unless their dissent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passing of the bill in April. They may by formal resolution declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed, and yet in opposition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference. Let one or two in addition suffice. The popular branch of the Legislature may express its dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a vote of the Senate, and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of dissent; and yet the Governor may exert the veto power conferred on him by the State Constitution, and their legislative action be defeated, and yet the assent of the legislative authority is implied, and the directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such States whenever they may find it conducive to the interest of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can under no circumstances withdraw it, except by an inference such unjust inference, but its authority is gone. Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of dross would be *forsworn* to speak, as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States boldly and frankly—Congress wills, and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances. But this is a question of power, and this Bill invests them with full authority to do so. If the Legislature of New York, or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found to be in such condition, I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors. Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this provision was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency referred to? Why else should it have been introduced? And I submit to the Senate, whether it can be believed that any State would be likely to sit quietly down under such a state of things? In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to; but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to excite a feeling of fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must, therefore, regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and so regarding it, I cannot sanction it. On general principles, the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretense to compact between them, and terminates as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States. But further, the States may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more. I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several States of this Union with or without their consent; a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiting all other considerations growing out of other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1841.

From the New York Herald.  
DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAM-BOAT ERIC BY FIRE, AND LOSS OF NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES.

The steamer Eric left Buffalo on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Chicago. The precise number of her load is not known, but it is estimated by the captain, from a glance at the register before leaving the harbor, to have exceeded two hundred souls. Amongst the number were several painters, who, with their materials, were on their way to some port up the lake for the purpose of painting boats lying there. A strong wind and rough sea prevailing at the time, Captain Titus hesitated for some time to put out, but the De Witt Clinton having left about three hours previous, he was finally induced to start, on the fatal voyage.

About 8 o'clock the vessel was suddenly wrapped in flames from the bursting of a carboy of varnish on the boiler deck, whilst, so sudden was the combustion, that the passengers were at once forced overboard, in many instances, without the slightest article to sustain them.

Fortunately, the De Witt Clinton had put into Dunkirk, and, discovering the Eric in flames, hastened to her relief.

She picked up twenty-seven only of the whole number on board, whilst about two hundred fell victims to the devouring element. Only one female was saved, as also were the captain and one of the crew.

The Eric, in addition to a full complement

of passengers, had on board a large quantity of merchandise for Chicago and intermediate places.

For the above particulars, we are indebted to a friend who came down in the boat this morning, and they may be relied upon as correct in all the leading features attending this most melancholy occurrence.

IMPORTANT BRITISH MOVEMENTS.—It appears by the following that the British authorities of Canada anticipate, and are preparing for a rupture with the United States. Are we preparing for the emergency? Oh! yes. The Federalists of Congress are at this moment busy passing the distribution bill, in effect to assign a portion of the revenue to the British; of course they won't hesitate to grant them a small slip of Maine, after yielding them the whole public domain.—*Globe.*

From the Portland Argus.

THE BRITISH MOVEMENTS.—The St. John's Gouverneur, of July 31, learns from a Mr. Perier, who has just returned from Temiscouata, that while he was there, Captain Nelson, of the Royal Engineers, arrived there express from Quebec, with instructions to put the various frontier posts; now held by detachments of the 26th regiment, in an efficient state of defence without delay. Musket-proof defences around the barracks at Temiscouata were forthwith commenced, and Captain Nelson then proceeded to the Dugas and the Little Falls at the mouth of the Madawaska river, where a new and very strong block house is now in course of erection.

Captain Nelson remained at the Little Falls, awaiting the completion of the blockhouse, and despatched Lieutenant Norton, of the 56th (Assassins) officers of engineers, and Mr. Tannen, of the Commissioner, to the Grand Falls, for the purpose of removing all the guns and stores placed there to the blockhouse, and also to bring up the artillery men stationed there to the same place. Mr. Perry left the Grand Falls last Saturday, when the packing of the stores had commenced, and it was understood that the whole would move upwards on Wednesday last in tow boats, which were getting ready.

It was said, says the Courier, that these arrangements were made in consequence of an apprehension that a difficulty might arise between Mr. Fox and the American Government, in consequence of the apparent determination to place Mr. McLeod upon his trial for murder, and that it was therefore deemed prudent to put these posts in a state of defense, in order to prevent the possibility of the communication by land between the Province and Canada being suddenly cut off.

The detachment of the 56th at the Little Falls is under the command of Lieutenant Jones Smith; the post at the Dugas is held by Capt. Walmsley and his company, and the post at Temiscouata is commanded by Capt. Charlewood.

Great Britain is thus going ahead very fast, with its encroachments in Maine. Will the American Government note its progress?

RETALIATION.—It is said that Nicholas Biddle, while standing on Thursday at the window of the post office in Philadelphia, had his pocket picked of two thousand dollars in bank notes, and some valuable papers besides.

New York Standard.

"Let the Whigs charter a Bank, and we will uncharter it." This is every where the cry of the Loco Foco leaders. If they have their own way, they will not only uncharter the Bank, but break open its vaults, and pocket the money.

[Louisville Journal.]

Judging from the experience of the last Bank, the directors will get the start of them in pocketing the money. *Ubi est Biddleus?*

Baby State Democrat.

From the Nashville Banner.

SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio."

Than are dreamt of in your Philosophy."

Thus spake the Prince of Denmark, and every day we hear of something to confirm the remark. On Tuesday we heard from various persons that a shower apparently of Flesh and Blood had fallen in Wilson county, near Lebanon in this State, and that the fields were covered to a considerable extent. The account staggered our belief; but strange as it may appear, it has been confirmed by the statement of several gentlemen of high character, who have personally examined the scene of this phenomenon. They state that the space covered by this extraordinary shower, is half a mile in length, and about seventy-five yard in width. In addition to the information thus received, we have been favored by Dr. Troost, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Nashville, with the following letter from a highly respectable physician of Lebanon; we have also seen the specimens sent to him for examination. To us they appear to be animal matter, and the odor is that of putrid flesh. We do not pretend to offer any theory to account for this phenomenon, we leave that to able and more scientific heads. When the specimens have passed through the crucibles of Dr. Troost, we will furnish our readers with the result:

LEBANON, August 8, 1841.

Dr. G. Troost:—I have sent you some matter, which appears from an authentic source to have fallen from the clouds.

With me there can be no doubt of its being animal matter, blood, muscular tissue, adipose matter. Please account to us, if you can, on philosophical principles for the cause of this Phenomenon. The particles I send you, I gathered with my own hands from the extent of surface over which it has spread, and the regular manner it exhibited on some green Tobacco leaves, leaves very little or no doubt of its having fallen like a shower of rain, and it is stated on the authority of some negroes only, to have fallen from a small red cloud, no other clouds visible in the heavens at the time. It took place on Friday last between 11 and 12 o'clock, about five miles N. E. of Lebanon. I have sent what I think to be a drop of blood, the other particulars composed of muscle and fat, although

proportions of the shower appeared to be a much larger quantity of blood than oilier properties.

I am, in haste,

Your most obedient.

W. P. SAYLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23. We publish to-day from the Lebanon Chronicle, some further details of the "Shower of blood" which fell in Wilson County. Our readers may rest assured of the facts stated, however we are unable to account for them. A scientific gentleman of this left here on Saturday, on a visit to the scene of this phenomenon, for the purpose of gathering further particulars.—*Banner.*

From the Lebanon Chronicle.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

The following communication is from two respectable sources to question its verity; we therefore give place to it. We will add that we have evidences of the fact, that the substance mentioned in the communication, did fall from the heavens in a shower, that no man in his senses can doubt. Although no one save the negro saw it fall, yet the manner it was found

splattered upon the tobacco leaves, could leave no doubt upon the mind of any one who saw it, that it had fallen. We have seen and examined the substance—

it is, do not pretend to conjecture; but it looks like putrid flesh, or a bloody glutinous matter concreted, and smells very nauseous. It is indeed a miraculous occurrence, but not stranger than true. Scores of men of unimpeachable veracity, will testify to the fact of the substance being found as described in the following communication, and none who have seen the place, and learned the circumstances, pretend to question its having fallen from the heavens.

[For the Chronicle]

SHOWER OF BLOOD.

MR. EDITOR:—It is with some degree of diffidence I submit to the task of making the following communication to the public through your paper; being well aware that from the novelty and strangeness of the occurrence which I shall relate, I shall subject myself to the incredulity of the public. But as the facts can be attested by a number of witnesses of the first respectability, I feel indemnified in making the statement. The facts are as follows:

On Saturday last, a young man brought to my office a small piece of tobacco leaf, with an apparent drop of congealed blood upon it, and requested an analysis—stating, that the substance upon the leaf had fallen from a cloud in the heavens. This excited my curiosity, and led me to make particular enquiry, relative to this strange phenomenon. I ascertained that Mr. J. M. Peyton, of Lebanon, was in the neighborhood at the time this strange shower fell, which led me to enquire of him. M. P.'s statement was, that he was at the house of Mr. E. M. Chandler, living on Spring Creek, about five miles from Lebanon, on Friday last—that about 1 or 2 o'clock P. M. two of Mr. Chandler's negroes came in from the tobacco field, where they had been at work, and stated to their master, that it had been raining blood in the tobacco field. Whereupon, Mr. Chandler accompanied by Mr. Peyton and Mr. D. S. Dew, returned with the negroes, and found promiscuously scattered over a portion of the field, drops of blood, adhering to the tobacco leaves. This statement of Mr. Peyton's—he being a gentleman of strict veracity—induced me to go in person to the spot, and examine for myself. Accordingly, on Sunday last, I went to the house of Mr. Chandler, who, in company with Mr. T. R. and J. Jackson, proceeded with me to the tobacco ground. Mr. Chandler stated in substance the same that Mr. Peyton had stated; that his negroes were at work in the tobacco, and about half past 11, or 12 o'clock, a rattling noise like rain or hail was heard by them, falling around which they soon found to be drops of blood falling. On looking up, the negroes stated they saw a small red cloud, passing swiftly from east to west, immediately over their heads, and which, soon after passing over them, disappeared entirely.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Peyton visited the place, about 3 o'clock the same evening, and found, as they thought drops of blood and small portions of flesh,—Mr. C. stated he found a piece which he thought to be about half flesh and half hair, an inch and a half or two inches long, all of which produced a very offensive smell, extending all over the field.

My visit was not until Sunday evening about 50 hours from the time the matter fell; at that time there was no odor perceptible, except when the particles were brought very near—the smell was then very offensive. I examined the drops on the tobacco leaves, and satisfied myself that they had fallen perpendicularly on the leaves. I next examined for the extent of the shower, and ascertained it to have been from forty to sixty yards in width, and six or eight hundred yards in length. A forest on the east, and a field of weeds on the west, prevented our tracing it beyond the green tobacco. It was thinly scattered, probably a drop for every 10 or 15 feet—although irregularly dispersed. I gathered from the leaves some particles, which appeared to have been clear blood, uncombined with any thing else; others seemed to be

finely pulverised muscle and blood mixt, coming from the South East, from which there fell a yellowish-red rain, and afterwards a quantity of red dust. It continued the whole of the following day and part of the succeeding; the dust was examined and was not found to be volcanic. Fabron, in the *Anales de Chimie*, LXXXIII., says, that near Arezzo, in March, 1813, the ground being then covered with snow, there was a shower of fresh snow of a red color, which continued for many hours, accompanied the whole time with a sound like that of the violent dashings of the waves at a distance: the greatest fall was accompanied with two or three explosions like thunder. The red snow being melted, a precipitate was obtained of a nankeen color, which yielded silicea, lime alumina, iron and magnesia.

Some of these cases are pretty nearly in point.

## State of Alabama: BENTON COUNTY.

### Orphans' Court, Special term

August 30th, 1841.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for five weeks requiring the next of kin and creditors of Isabella Burns deceased to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville on the first Friday in October next to take upon themselves the administration with the Will annexed of the Estate of the deceased. On their failure to comply with this notice, administration will be committed to some other person. Copy from the minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

September 1, 1841.—\$5.00.

### NOTICE.

#### Randolph Sheriff Sales.

BY VIRTUE of five fias issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, I will offer for sale for Cash before the Court house door in the town of McDonald on the first Monday in October next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Thomas Abel has to the following tract of land, to-wit: the east half of section 12, township 17, range 10 east, to satisfy one fia in favor of Andrew Turnipseed, and also one in favor of Samuel Iggo and three for cost, and will be sold unless debts and costs are previously satisfied.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Shf.

By J. T. MORRISON, D. Shf.

Sept. 1, 1841.—\$5.00.

### NOTICE.

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, one Negro Boy, levied on as the property of Jas. Savage to satisfy two executions from the Circuit Court of Benton County, one in favor of Seaborn Williams and the other for Court cost.

W. C. PRICE, Shf.

Sept. 1, 1841.—\$5.00.

### NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of October next, one Negro Boy, levied on as the property of Jas. Savage to satisfy two executions from the Circuit Court of Benton County, one in favor of Seaborn Williams and the other for Court cost.

W. C. PRICE, Shf.

Sept. 1, 1841.—\$5.00.

### NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a fia from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash (specie required) in the town of Jacksonville on the 4th of October next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Palatiah Chilton has to the following described lots or parcels of land, to-wit: section 26, township 14, range 6 east—the S. E. of Section 27, Fractional township 14, R. 6 east—the N. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of Section 35 township 14, range 6 east—Fraction R. of Section 30, township 14, range 6 east—the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of section 35, township 14, R. 6 east, all in the Coosa Land District, levied on at the property of Palatiah Chilton to satisfy said fia in favor of Elisha Samuels, this 28th Aug. 1841. Property pointed out.

Wm. C. PRICE, Shf.

By his Deputy AND. WILKINS.

Sept. 1, 1841.—\$5.00.

### ALSO,

ON the same day and at the same place in the town of Jacksonville, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash all the right title interest and demand that Jas. N. Hayden has to Lot No. 87 in the plan and town of Jacksonville, levied on to satisfy one fia in favor of the Bank at Decatur against A. W. Howell, Jas. N. Hayden, and E. Cunningham—this 28th Aug. 1841.—\$5.00.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, Lot No. 4 in the plan and town of Alexandria, levied on as the property of Robert C. Boyd to satisfy sundry fias in my hands from the County and Circuit Courts of Benton County in favor of McCarty, W. P. Chilton & co. and others 28th Aug. 1841.—\$5.00.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, Lot No. 4 in the plan and town of Alexandria, levied on as the property of Robert C. Boyd to satisfy sundry fias in my hands from the County and Circuit Courts

